UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/020,398	STANLEY, RANDY P.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Khanh Dinh	2151

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 April 2003*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12/12/2001* is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _4_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

2.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 4/18/2003 (paper # 4) was filed after the mailing date of the instant application on 12/12/2001. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

Content of Specification

3.   The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

(a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.

(b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.

(c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR

DEVELOPMENT.

(d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A

COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program

listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having

more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or

REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche

Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)

(e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.

(1) Field of the Invention.

(2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and

1.98.

(f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.

(g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).

(h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.

(i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).

(j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).

(k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence

Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid

sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not

submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Examiner noted that in the instant application, some sections such as "CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS", "Field of the Invention", "Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98", and "BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION" are missing.   Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5.   Claims 1-4, 8-15, 18-22, 24, 25 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Delaney et al. (Hereafter Delaney), U.S. pat. No.6,374,289.

As to claim 1, Delaney discloses an article comprising a medium storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system (Peer Client 20 of fig.1A) to:

set up an on-line meeting with a second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 of fig.1A) (Peer Client 20 connected to Peer Client 22 by an local network (14 fig.1A) using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19).

receive data from the second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A) related to information to be transmitted (if the Peer Client 22 has the desired data package, then peer client 20 obtain the data package from Peer Client 22, see fig.1B, col.5 lines 19-41).

determine whether the information is cached and retrieve the cached information if the information was cached [Peer Client transmitting the data package (cached data) from other Peer Client if the desired data package is available, see col.5 line 53 to col.6 line 43].

As to claim 2, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system to receive an image identifier [each data package (including documents, images, messages, data packages or other types of data, see col.1 lines 16-35) having a unique identifier MD5, see col.6 lines 12-43].

As to claim 3, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system to determine whether the image identifier identifies cached information (any peer client knows both the unique identifier and the location of the data package on the

local network, that client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6

lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 4, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based

system to receive a portion of a downloaded image (determining if client "A" had already

downloaded a larger portion of the required data package than client "B", transferring

the data package from client "A" is more optimal, see col.9 lines 15-61).

As to claim 8, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based

system to download information from the second processor-based system if the

information is not cached (Client A downloading data package from Client B if the data

package was not found in the local storage medium of Client A, see col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 9, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-based

system to cache the downloaded information (using Peer Client A for downloading the

data package to the local storage, see col.5 lines 19-41 and col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 10, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-

based system to associate the cached information with an identifier information (any

peer client knows both the unique identifier and the location of the data package on the

local network, that client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6

lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 11, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enables a first processor based system to associate the cached information with an identifier included with said data (each data package has an unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, see col.6 lines 13-65).

As to claim 12, Delaney discloses a processor-based system comprising:

a processor (Peer Client 20 fig.1A) and a data storage medium (local memory or disk cache associated with the Peer Client) coupled to said processor and storing instructions enabling said processor to set up an on-line meeting with a remote processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A) [Peer Client 20 connected to Peer Client 22 by an local network (14 fig.1A) using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19].

receive data from the remote processor-based system related to information to be transmitted (if the Peer Client 22 has the desired data package, then peer client 20 obtain the data package from Peer Client 22, see fig.1B, col.5 lines 19-41) and determine whether the information is cached, and retrieve the cached information if the information was cached [Peer Client obtaining the data package (cached data) from other Peer Client if the desired data package is available, see col.5 line 53 to col.6 line 43].

As to claim 13, Delaney discloses storing instructions enabling the processor to receive an image identifier [each data package (including documents, images, messages, data packages or other types of data, see col.1 lines 16-35) having a unique identifier MD5, see col.6 lines 12-43].

As to claim 14, Delaney discloses that the data storage medium further storing instructions enabling the processor to determine whether the image identifier identifies cached information (i.e., using hash tables containing information about data package, unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network to determine if a client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6 lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 15, Delaney discloses that the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to receive a portion of a downloaded image (determining if client "A" had already downloaded a larger portion of the required data package than client "B", transferring the data package from client "A" is more optimal and indicating a fraction of the data package already downloaded, see col.9 lines 15-61 and col.10 lines 36-67).

As to claim 18, Delaney discloses the data storage medium further stores instructions

enabling the processor (Client A) to download information for the remote processor-based system (Client B) if the information is not cached (Client A downloading data package from Client B if the data package was not found in the local storage medium of Client A, see col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 19, Delaney discloses the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to cache the downloaded information (using Peer Client A for downloading the data package to the local storage, see col.5 lines 19-41 and col.7 lines 10-61).

As to claim 20, Delaney discloses that the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to associate the cached information with an identifier (any peer client knows both the unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, that client can then proceed to download the data package, see col.6 lines 13-65 and col.7 lines 10-39).

As to claim 21, Delaney discloses the data storage medium further stores instructions enabling the processor to associate the cached information   with an identifier included with said data (each data package has an unique identifier and the location of the data package on the local network, see col.6 lines 13-65).

As to claim 22, Delaney an article comprising medium storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system (22 fig.1A) to:

set up an on-line meeting with a second processor-based system (20 fig.1A) and send data to the second processor-based system (20 fig.1A) related to information to be transmitted [Peer Client 20 connected to Peer Client 22 by an local network (14 fig.1A) using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19].

transmit the information to the second processor based system (20 fig.1A) in response to a request from the second processor-based system (if the Peer Client 22 has the desired data package, then peer client 20 obtain the data package from Peer Client 22, see fig.1B, col.5 lines 19-41).

As to claim 24, Delaney discloses a method comprising:

setting up an on-line (through External network 18 fig.1A) meeting with a processor based system (20 fig.1A) and receiving data from the processor-based system (20 fig.1A) related to information to be transmitted (sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, abstract, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19).

determining whether the information is cached and retrieving the cached information if the information was cached [Peer Client transmitting the data package (cached data) from other Peer Client rather than server if the desired data package is available, see col.5 line 53 to col.6 line 43].

As to claim 25, Delaney discloses determining a state of the processor-based system (Client B) and flushing cached information depending on the state of the processor-based system (Client B broadcasts a response message to indicate that it has the data package to other peer clients so that Client B can serve a particular package, see col.9 line 26 to col.10 line 42).

As to claim 28, Delaney discloses an article comprising a medium storing instructions that enable a first processor-based system (Peer Client 20 fig.1A) to:

set up an on-line meeting (using External Network 18 fig.1A) with a second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A) and receive data from the second processor-based system (Peer Client 22 fig.1A) (sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, abstract, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19).

compare the received data with cached data and replace the cached data with received data if the received data differs from corresponding cached data (Client 20 obtaining the data package and storing data package in its cache if Client 22 has the data package, see col.5 lines 20-52 and col.6 lines 13-43).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed

or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the

subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter

as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall

not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 5-7, 16, 17, 23, 26, 27, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over unpatentable over Delaney in view of Pitts (Hereafter Pitts),

U.S. Pat. No.6,205,475

As to claim 5, although, Delaney does suggest instructions that enables a first

processor based system (20 fig.1A) to determine a state of a second based system

processor (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular

package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular

package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to

col.5 line 19). Delany does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information

depending on a state of the second processor.   However, Pitts in the same Client-

Server monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached

information depending on a state of a second processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a

CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used

recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond

immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an

image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain

dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server

terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47).   It would have

been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a

client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and

maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client

can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49

and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 6, although, Delaney does suggest transferring only needed data packages

in a request message (see Delaney's col.11 lines 39-67).   Delaney does not

specifically disclose flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered.

However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses

flushing the cache information and allowing images to be altered [i.e., using a

CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used

recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond

immediately to a request to access data from the client workstation and containing an

image of data that has been modified by the client workstation may contain dirty file

data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server

terminator site, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47).   It would have been

obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a

client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and

maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client

can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49

and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 7, although, Delaney does suggest instructions that enables a first

processor based system (20 fig.1A) to send to the second processor (22 fig.1A) a

request for information on the state of the second processor concerning its state (22

fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular package

sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular package

and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line

19).   Delany does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information depending

on a state of the second processor.   However, Pitts in the same Client-Server

monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached information

depending on a state of a second processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE

Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are

approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to

access data from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been

modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that

needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8,

col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47).   It would have been obvious to one of the

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings

into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface

because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images

over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced

from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 16, although, Delaney does suggest instructions that enables the processor

based system (20 fig.1A) to send to the second processor (22 fig.1A) a request for

information on the state of the remote processor (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to

determine if any peer client has a particular package sending quires to other peer

clients to determine if any of them has a particular package and obtaining the desired

data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19).   Delany does not

specifically disclose flushing the cached information depending on a state of the second

processor.   However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment

discloses instruction flushing the cached information depending on a state of a second

processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the

CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they

will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from a client

workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client

workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed

downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and

col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 17, Delany does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered. Although, Delaney does suggest transferring only needed data packages in a request message (see Delaney's col.11 lines 39-67). Delaney does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information and allowing images to be altered. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses flushing the cache information and allowing images to be altered [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from the client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the client workstation may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and

maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client

can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49

and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 23, Delaney discloses storing instructions that enable a first processor-

based system (22 fig.1A) to send data to the second processor-based system (20

fig.1A) concerning a state of the processor (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer

client has a particular package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of

them has a particular package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see

fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to col.5 line 19). Delany does not specifically disclose flushing the

cached information depending on a state of the second processor.   However, Pitts in

the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing

the cached information depending on a state of a second processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using

a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used

recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond

immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an

image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain

dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server

terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47).   It would have

been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a

client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and

maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client

can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49

and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 25, although Delaney suggests determining a state of the processor based

system (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular

package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular

package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to

col.5 line 19). Delany does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information

depending on a state of the processor. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server

monitoring network environment discloses instruction flushing the cached information

depending on a state of a processor (42 fig.1) [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels

(116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are approaching

the point where they will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data

from a client workstation and containing an image of data that has been modified by the

client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain dirty file data or metadata that needs to be

flushed downstream toward the NDC server terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-

57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to implement Pitts' teachings into the computer

system of Delaney to monitor activities in a client computer's interface because it would

have reduced delay data access times and maintained project images over an extended

period of time so that requests by a client can be repeatedly serviced from the initial

service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49 and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 26, Delany does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information

and allowing images to be altered. Although, Delaney does suggest transferring only

needed data packages in a request message (see Delaney's col.11 lines 39-67).

Delaney does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information and allowing

images to be altered. However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network

environment discloses flushing the cache information and allowing images to be altered

[i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been

used recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond

immediately to a request to access data from the client workstation and containing an

image of data that has been modified by the client workstation may contain dirty file

data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server

terminator site, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been

obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a

client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and

maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client

can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49

and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 27, although Delaney suggests determining a state of the processor based

system (22 fig.1A) (i.e., using quires to determine if any peer client has a particular

package sending quires to other peer clients to determine if any of them has a particular

package and obtaining the desired data package if available, see fig.1A, col.4 line 66 to

col.5 line 19).   Delany does not specifically disclose flushing the cached information in

response to data received from the processor system.   However, Pitts in the same

Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses disclose flushing the cached

information in response to data received from the processor system (42 fig.1) [i.e., using

a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the CQ_SERVICE list have been used

recently, and are approaching the point where they will be unable to respond

immediately to a request to access data from a client workstation and containing an

image of data that has been modified by the client workstation (42 fig.1) may contain

dirty file data or metadata that needs to be flushed downstream toward the NDC server

terminator site, see figs.1, 8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47).   It would have

been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a

client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and

maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client

can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49

and col.20 lines 36-57).

As to claim 29, Delaney discloses computer instructions that enable a first processor-

based (Client A) system to send a response that the received data may differ from the

cached data until the comparison is complete (Client A requests data packages W, X, Y,

Z from Client B but it gets only W, X and Y from the Client B, then the response

message from Client C will only indicate possession of data package Z available for

downloading and notifying other Clients when a first Client is downloading even the

process of retrieving is not yet complete or a process being downloaded, see figs.2A,

2E, col.7 line 26 to col.8 line 50 and col.10 lines 12-42).   Although, Delaney does

suggest using indicators to indicate the status of the responses from client computers

(broadcasting a message to indicate a process of being downloaded, see col.7 line 52

to col.8 line 58 and col.10 lines 12-42).   Delaney does not specifically disclose

displaying a warning. Delaney does not specifically disclose using a warning.

However, Pitts in the same Client-Server monitoring network environment discloses

displaying a warning [i.e., using a CQ_SERVICE Channels (116 of fig.8) on the

CQ_SERVICE list have been used recently, and are *approaching the point where they*

will be unable to respond immediately to a request to access data from the client

workstation, see fig.8, col.20 lines 7-57 and col.26 lines 4-47). It would have been

obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement Pitts' teachings into the computer system of Delaney to monitor activities in a

client computer's interface because it would have reduced delay data access times and

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As to claim 30, Delaney discloses computer instructions that enable a first processor-

based (Client A) system to send a response that the received data may differ from the

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maintained project images over an extended period of time so that requests by a client

can be repeatedly serviced from the initial service of data (see Pitts' col.6 lines 24-49

and col.20 lines 36-57).

Other prior art cited

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

        a. Barbara et al, US pat. No.5,581704: Method for maintaining data coherency in

cache memory by periodically broadcasting reports to clients.

        b. Bredenberg, US pat. No.5,826,253: Providing a "cache range" to database

clients in a communications network.

        c. Rowe et al, US pat. No.5,860,074: System for providing an optimized

document file and downloading the optimized file.

        d. Rosen et al, US pat. No.6,065,057: System for modification of a cursor images

on the Internet.

        e. Tso et al., US pat. No.6,421,733: System for dynamically transcoding data

transmitted computers in a communications network.

        f. Olah et al, US pat. No.6,446,119: Method for monitoring user activities and

usages.

        g. Rice et al, US pat. No.6,658,467: System for maintaining a collection of

resources that can be accessed by a participant over an electronic network.

f. Rosen et al., US pat. No.6,118,449 : Method of modifying a cursor image on a remote client computer.

Conclusion

9.   Claims 1-30 are rejected.

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (703) 308-8528. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess, can be reached on (703) 305-4792.   The fax phone number for this group is (703) 872-9306.

A shortened statutory period for reply is set to expire THREE months from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to response within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned (35 U. S. C . Sect. 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(A).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305 -9600.

Art Unit: 2151

Khanh Dinh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2151
5/17/2004